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This thesis documents interactive computer programs that are useful for testing search strategies against the myopic strategy, and shows examples where the myopic strategy is not optimal.

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Myopic Search Plans

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Different strategies can be used to search for a moving object.

If the searcher's action at each time unit maximizes his chances of immediate detection, his strategy is said to be myopic. If, however, the searcher seeks to allocate search effort to maximize the probability of detecting the target within a preset amount of time, his strategy is called optimal.

This thesis documents interactive computer programs that are useful for testing search strategies against the myopic strategy, and shows examples where the myopic strategy is not optimal.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A search is an operation with the purpose of finding an object (target) that will in the thesis be assumed to move during the search.

In general, it will be assumed that the target is within an area that can be partitioned into a finite number of cells, moving from one cell to another at fixed time intervals (periods). The actual path that the object follows, whenever it moves, is unknown but the probabilistic distribution of all possible paths is given. It is assumed that the cells which the target will occupy in the future depend only on the cell it is in at the present time but not on how it got there (markovian motion).

If the searcher allocates his resources to maximize the chances of immediate detection, his search plan is said to be myopic. If, however, he seeks to allocate search effort to maximize the probability of detection within a preset amount of time, his plan is called optimal.

In an important class of naval search problems, the target probabilistic distribution over space, i.e., the initial probability of it being in each cell is known. If resources are allocated to some cells, a new distribution over space is to be considered after an unsuccessful search, according to Bayes' theorem.

Formally, it is assumed that the following are given:

- a) A set C of states.
- b) A set A of actions.
- c) An apriori distribution $P_1(c)$ defined on C with $P_1(c)$ being the probability that the target is initially in state c .
- d) A function $Q(a,c)$ being the probability of no detection if action a is taken when target is in state c .
- e) A function $M(c/d)$ being the probability that the state of the target changes from d to c between actions. Since only the current state d is relevant to determine c , the target motion is markovian.

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_t be a sequence of actions.

Let $P'_t(c)$ be the probability distribution of the state of the target conditioned on non-detection by a_1, a_2, \dots, a_t and $t-1$ state changes, and $P_{t+1}(c)$ be the probability distribution conditioned on non-detection by a_1, a_2, \dots, a_t and t state changes.

Then, according to Bayes theorem,

$$P'_t(c) = \frac{P_t(c)Q(a_t, c)}{\sum_d P_t(d)Q(a_t, d)} \quad (1)$$

and according to the motion model

$$P_{t+1}(c) = \sum_d P'_t(d)M(c/d) \quad (2)$$

Since $P_1(c)$ is given, alternative applications of (1) and (2) will provide $P_t(c)$ for all t .

The probability of detection during period t , conditioned on earlier failures is

$$P_t = \sum_d P_t(d) [1 - Q(a_t, d)]$$

If a_t is chosen to maximize P_t for $t = 1, 2, \dots$ in succession, then a_t is a myopic plan.

The probability that the target has not been detected until the end of the T^{th} period is

$$\bar{P}(T) = P[\text{target not detected at period 1, and not detected at period 2, and } \dots, \text{ and not detected at period } T]$$

$$\bar{P}(T) = \prod_{t=1}^T (1 - P_t) = \prod_{t=1}^T [\sum_d P_t(d) Q(a_t, d)]$$

Then, the probability of detection after T actions

$$P(T) = 1 - \bar{P}(T) = 1 - \prod_{t=1}^T [\sum_d P_t(d) Q(a_t, d)]$$

a_t is an optimal plan if it maximizes $P(T)$ for a given T .

Optimal plans are highly complex and consequently expensive to find [1]. In contrast, myopic plans are easy to find.

The myopic strategy may be optimal, as in the case of stationary targets, or near optimal, as in most of the examples in references [1] and [2].

There are however, cases for which myopic plans are strongly non-optimal.

Models are to be constructed and used to reach the main goals of this thesis:

- 1) Develop and implement an algorithm to find myopic plans.
- 2) Create interactive search programs, and
- 3) Use them to discover classes of problems for which the myopic strategy is strongly non-optimal.

II. THE MODELS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SPACE MODEL

Space is divided into $m \times n$ square cells, each one identified by a 2-tuple. The upper left cell is cell (1,1). Cell (i,j) is the i^{th} cell to the east, j^{th} cell to the south.

If it happens that a target cannot move in some directions, boundaries can be introduced, either reflecting or absorbing. A target cannot cross a reflecting boundary. If one of its paths leads to the outside, this path is reflected, i.e., the target moves in the opposite direction. Reflecting boundaries model, for example, the borders of a channel. An absorbing boundary can be crossed from the interior but not from outside. It models the case in which the target has some information about the search area and tries to evade. Once it is out, it will never move back into that area.

By search area it is meant the subset of cells to which the searcher is able, allowed or willing to allocate effort and that is not necessarily the same subset that the target can move across. The latter will be referred to as the target area.

B. DETECTION MODEL

Sensors are assumed to have an exponential detection function, that is, the conditional probability of detection has the form:

$$1 - \exp[-a(g,t)x(g,t)],$$

where $x(g,t)$ is the amount of search effort allocated to cell g at period t and $a(g,t)$ is a non-negative constant which may depend on the cell, may change with time, and that will be referred to as detection rate.

C. THE MOTION MODELS

Two models are used: the random walk in space and the random walk in speed.

In both models, speed is expressed in terms of cells per period.

If a target occupies cell (i,j) and, after a change of state it is in cell $(i+k,j+l)$, its speed in the west-east direction is $V_x = k$ cells/period, and its speed in the north-south direction is $V_y = l$ cells/period

1. Random Walk in Space

In this model, $P_t(c) = S_t(i,j)$, i.e., $P_t(c)$ is the probability of the target being in cell (i,j) .

Given the joint distribution of V_x and V_y , $t_{V_x, V_y}(v_x, v_y)$, invariant with time and space,

$$S_{t+1}(i,j) = \sum_k \sum_l [S_t(k,l) t_{V_x, V_y}(i-k, j-l)]$$

The, for this model,

$$M(c/d) = t_{V_x, V_y}(i-k, j-l)$$

where i and j define state c , and the state d is defined by k and ℓ .

2. Random Walk in Speed

Sets of possible values for V_x and V_y are fixed.

Let $V^x = \{v_1^x, v_2^x, \dots, v_n^x\}$ and $V^y = \{v_1^y, v_2^y, \dots, v_m^y\}$

be the sets of possible values that V_x and V_y can assume.

$P_t(c)$ is equal to $S_t(i, j, k, \ell)$, i.e., $P_t(c)$ is the probability of the target being in cell (i, j) , its speed having components, v_k^x, v_ℓ^y .

Let $P_{\Delta V_x}(\delta V_x)$ and $P_{\Delta V_y}(\delta V_y)$ be the known discrete distributions of ΔV_x and ΔV_y , the changes in V_x and V_y per period, respectively.

Given $P_{\Delta V_x}(\delta V_x)$ a matrix P^x can be constructed, which entries $p_{i,j}^x$ are the probabilities of V_x changing from v_i^x to v_j^x in one period. A similar matrix P^y can be constructed which entries are the probabilities of the changes in V_y .

Then

$$S_{t+1}(i, j, k, \ell) = \sum_r \sum_s S_t(i-r, j-s, r, s) p_{r,k}^x p_{s,\ell}^y.$$

III. MYOPIC SEARCH PLANS

Let p_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be the probability of the target being in the i^{th} of the n cells among which the search effort is to be myopically distributed at period t .

Let x_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be the fraction of effort allocated to each of the cells that are assumed to have a common detection rate a which may change with periods.

Given the detection model, a myopic plan maximizes

$$\sum_i p_i (1 - e^{-ax_i}) , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

for each $t = 1, 2, \dots$ in succession.

The sum of all x_i must not exceed X , the total amount of effort available in the period and no x_i can be less than 0.

Thus, a myopic plan is the solutions of a sequence of non-linear programs with the form

$$\text{Min } \sum_i p_i e^{-ax_i} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{S/T } \sum_i x_i \leq X \quad (2)$$

$$x_i \geq 0 , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (3)$$

It can be easily proved that equality holds for (2) at optimality.

If the constraints (3) are relaxed and Lagrange method is used:

$$L(x, \lambda) = \sum_i p_i e^{-ax_i} + \lambda (\sum_i x_i - X)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = -ap_i e^{-ax_i} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_i x_i - X = 0 \quad (5)$$

From (4)

$$\lambda = ap_i e^{-ax_i}$$

$$\ln \lambda = \ln(ap_i) - ax_i \quad (6)$$

$$x_i = \frac{\ln a}{a} + \frac{\ln p_i}{a} - \frac{\ln \lambda}{a} \quad (7)$$

Sum (6), side by side, over all i:

$$n \ln \lambda = \sum_i \ln(ap_i) - a \sum_i x_i \quad (8)$$

Substitute X for $\sum_i x_i$ in (8) and rearrange:

$$\ln \lambda = \ln a + \frac{1}{n} \ln[\prod_i p_i] - \frac{aX}{n} \quad (9)$$

Substitute (9) for $\ln \lambda$ in (7):

$$\begin{aligned} x_i^* &= \frac{\ln a}{a} + \frac{\ln p_i}{a} - \frac{1}{a} [\ln a + \frac{1}{n} \ln(\prod_i p_i) - \frac{aX}{n}] \\ x_i^* &= \frac{\ln p_i}{a} - \frac{1}{an} \ln[\prod_i p_i] + \frac{X}{n}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Brown [2] proved that the objective function is convex. Then (10) is the optimal solution of the N.L.P. (1), (2). At optimality,

$$p_i e^{-ax_i} = \frac{\lambda}{a} = \text{constant for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

A. ALGORITHM FOR FINDING MYOPIC PLANS

Provided the detection rate is invariant with cells:

Step 1) Let $I = \{i: i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ be the set of indexes of all cells among which the search effort is to be myopically distributed.

Step 2) Solve the N.L.P. (1), (2):

$$x_i = \frac{\ln p_i}{a} + \frac{X}{m} - \frac{\ln P}{am}, \quad i \in I$$

where $P = \prod_{i \in I} p_i$ and m is the number of elements

in I .

If $x_i \geq$ for all $i \in I$, stop.

Step 3) Select the cell with smallest p_i , $i \in I$. Remove its index from I and make $x_i = 0$

Go to step 2.

At optimality, $p_j \leq p_i e^{-ax_i^*} = \text{constant}$, for all $j \notin I$, all $i \in I$.

The algorithm has at most n interactions. Its solution is feasible for the N.L.P. (1), (2), (3) since

$$x_i^* = 0 \quad i \notin I$$

$$x_i^* \geq 0 \quad i \in I$$

$$\sum_i x_i = X$$

and is also optimal.

$$\text{Let } Z^* = p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_j + p_{j+1} e^{-ax_{j+1}} + \dots + p_{j+m} e^{-ax_{j+m}}$$

where $j+m = n$, be the optimal solution produced by the algorithm after reindexing the cells such that $p_i < p_{i+1}$ for all i .

Then, the algorithm found

$$x_j = \frac{\ln p_j}{a} + \frac{X}{m+1} - \frac{\ln P'}{a(m+1)} \leq 0 \quad (11)$$

where

$$p' = \prod_{i=j}^{j+m} p_i .$$

Suppose the optimal solution was

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{z}^* = & p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_{j-1} + p_j e^{-ax'_j} + p_{j+1} e^{-ax'_{j+1}} \\ & + \dots + p_{j+m} e^{-ax'_{j+m}} . \end{aligned}$$

In this case,

$$p_j e^{-ax'_j} = p_{j+1} e^{-ax'_{j+1}} = \dots = p_{j+m} e^{-ax'_{j+m}}$$

and

$$\ln p_j - ax'_j = \ln p_{j+1} - ax'_{j+1}$$

$$\ln p_j - ax'_j = \ln p_{j+2} - ax'_{j+2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\ln p_j - ax'_j = \ln p_{j+m} - ax'_{j+m}$$

Sum side by side:

$$m \ln p_j - amx'_j = \sum_{i=j+1}^{j+m} \ln p_i - a \sum_{i=j+1}^{j+m} x'_i$$

$$m \ln p_j - a(m+1)x'_j = \ln \left(\prod_{i=j+1}^{j+m} p_i \right) - aX$$

$$x'_j = \frac{m \ln p_j}{a(m+1)} + \frac{X}{(m+1)} - \frac{\ln P}{a(m+1)} > 0 \quad (12)$$

where

$$P = \prod_{i=j+1}^{j+m} p_i$$

Compare (11) and (12):

$$\frac{m \ln p_j}{a(m+1)} + \frac{X}{(m+1)} - \frac{\ln P}{a(m+1)} > \frac{\ln p_j}{a} + \frac{X}{(m+1)} - \frac{\ln P'}{a(m+1)}$$

Since $a(m+1) > 0$

$$m \ln p_j - \ln P > (m+1) \ln p_j - \ln P'$$

$$\ln P' - \ln P > \ln p_j$$

$$\ln \frac{P'}{P} > \ln p_j$$

$$\ln p_j > \ln p_j \quad (13)$$

Since no x_i can be made 0 before x_{i-1} , (13) proves by contradiction that the solution is optimal.

IV. THE COMPUTER PROGRAMS

Two FORTRAN programs were written.

Program SRCH1 refers to the random walk in space model and allows the space to be divided into a maximum of 100×100 cells. Any subset of cells can be used as target and/or search areas.

In this program, a two dimensional array is defined by the FORTRAN name CELL, which entries are the probabilities of the target being in each of the cells identified by the array indexes.

Program SRCH2 refers to the random walk in speed model. A $25 \times 25 \times 4 \times 4$ array is defined by the FORTRAN name CELL. The entries of this array are the probabilities of the target being in the cells identified by the first two indexes, its speed having the components defined by the last two indexes. Thus, this program allows the space to be divided into a maximum of 25×25 cells and allows the sets of possible values of V_x and V_y to have at most 4 elements each. Any subset of cells can be used as target and/or search areas.

SRCH2 maps the four dimensional array into a two dimensional array called TCELL, which entries have the same meaning as the entries of the array CELL in program SRCH1.

These two dimensional arrays are printed at the beginning of each period, after their entries are coded as follows:

The highest probability is mapped onto 100; the smallest non-zero probability mapped onto 0.

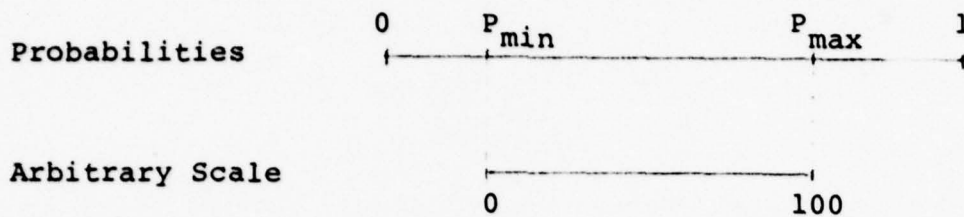


Fig. IV-1

The interval $[0,100]$ is then divided and coded.

Subinterval	Code
100	*
$[99,100)$	9
$[96,99)$	8
$[91,96)$	7
$[84,91)$	6
$[75,84)$	5
$[64,75)$	4
$[51,64)$	3
$[36,51)$	2
$[19,36)$	1
$[0,19)$	0

Probabilities equal 0 are coded as a dot. Fig. IV-2 is an example of the coded distribution of the target.

RANGE OF PROBABILITIES 0.29119E-07 0.17087E-01

	30	40	50
	0123456789012345678901234		

27/	00000000000000000000000000000000		
28/	00000000000000000000000000000000		
29/	00000000111111111000000000		
30/	00000011222333222110000000		
31/	000001122333333221100000		
32/	000001223444444322100000		
33/	0000012345677765432100000		
34/	000000124578*875421000000		
35/	0000000123455543210000000		
36/	.00000001122222110000000.		
37/	..0000000000000000000000..		
38/	...00000000000000000000...		
39/000000000000000000....		
40/0000000000000000.....		

Fig. IV-2

Both programs have a subroutine that distributes myopically the search effort, provided the detection rate is invariant with space within the search area.

Instructions on use of the programs constitute Appendices A and B.

V. EXAMPLES AND CONCLUSIONS

A. EXAMPLES

Different situations were analysed and some of them are now presented.

1. First Example

The a priori distribution of a target was uniform over a 3×3 cell area as follows:

	30	31	32
30	1/9	1/9	1/9
31	1/9	1/9	1/9
32	1/9	1/9	1/9

The search areas was coincident with the above area and the target area was the entire space.

The target moved as follows:

V_x	V_y	$P(V_x=v_x, V_y=v_y)$
1	0	0.25
1	1	0.50
0	1	0.25

Five units of search effort were available and the detection rate was one for the cells within the search area, both values invariant with time.

A myopic and an alternative strategy were used
which distributed effort as follows:

PERIOD 1

CELL	STRATEGY	
	MYOPIC	ALTERNATIVE
(30,30)	0.5556	-
(31,30)	0.5556	-
(32,30)	0.5556	1.0
(30,31)	0.5556	-
(31,31)	0.5556	-
(32,31)	0.5556	1.0
(30,32)	0.5556	1.0
(31,32)	0.5556	1.0
(32,32)	0.5556	1.0

PERIOD 2

CELL	STRATEGY	
	MYOPIC	ALTERNATIVE
(32,30)	-	0.313
(31,31)	1.25	-
(32,31)	1.25	1.527
(30,32)	-	0.313
(31,32)	1.25	1.527
(32,32)	1.25	1.32

PERIOD 3

STRATEGY

CELL	MYOPIC	ALTERNATIVE
(31,31)	0.6781	-
(32,31)	1.4071	1.567
(31,32)	1.4071	1.526
(32,32)	1.5076	1.907

PERIOD 4

STRATEGY

CELL	MYOPIC	ALTERNATIVE
(32,31)	1.4331	1.4241
(31,32)	1.4331	1.3205
(32,32)	2.1337	2.2554

PERIOD 5

STRATEGY

CELL	MYOPIC	ALTERNATIVE
(32,32)	5.0	5.0

The probabilities of detection were, after each period were:

STRATEGY		
PERIOD	MYOPIC	ALTERNATIVE
1	0.42624	0.35118
2	0.60819	0.56827
3	0.65128	0.69634
4	0.65790	0.71282
5	0.65814	0.71338

After 5 periods the alternative plan yielded a probability of detection 8.39% higher. This alternative strategy consisted in distributing myopically the effort among the cells adjacent to the boundaries of the search area in the direction of the movement of the target. It made a barrier that the target had to cross to leave the search area.

This example suggested that myopic strategy was strongly non-optimal for cases in which the target could move to a safe region, and the search lasted long enough for it to reach this region.

This example led to the hypothesis that myopic plans were also strongly non-optimal in situations where the target moved to areas where the conditional probability of detection was a strong function of space, the aforementioned example being the extreme case of conditional probability of detection equal zero. However, for other analysed problems, in which the target could also evade to a safe area, no strategies could be found that led to a probability of detection

as much as 4% higher than the probability produced by myopic strategies.

2. Second Example

The a priori distribution of a target was uniform over a 5×4 cell area as follows:

	40	41	42	43	44
22	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
23	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
24	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

The target area was the subset of cells (i,j) such that $38 \leq i \leq 40$, and the search area was such that $j \leq 28$.

The target moved as follows:

v_x	v_y	$P(V_x=v_x, V_y=v_y)$
-1	1	0.3
0	1	0.4
1	1	0.3

Five units of search effort were available and the detection rate was one for the cells within the search area, both values invariant with time.

The interesting point about this case is that four different strategies turned out to be better than the myopic for a seven peeriod search.

The strategies distributed effort as follows:

PERIOD 1					
CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(40,22)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(41,22)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(42,22)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(43,22)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(44,22)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(40,23)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(41,23)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(42,23)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(43,23)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(44,23)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(40,24)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(41,24)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(42,24)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(43,24)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(44,24)	0.2500	-	-	-	0.2500
(40,25)	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2500
(41,25)	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2500
(42,25)	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2500
(43,25)	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2500
(44,25)	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2500

PERIOD 2

CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(40,23)	0.0360	-	-	-	0.0360
(41,23)	0.3927	-	-	-	0.3927
(42,23)	0.3927	-	-	-	0.3927
(43,23)	0.3927	-	-	-	0.3927
(44,23)	0.0360	-	-	-	0.0360
(40,24)	0.0360	-	-	-	0.0360
(41,24)	0.3927	-	-	-	0.3927
(42,24)	0.3927	-	-	-	0.3927
(43,24)	0.3927	-	-	-	0.3927
(44,24)	0.0360	-	-	-	0.0360
(40,25)	0.0360	0.7325	0.7325	0.7325	0.0360
(41,25)	0.3927	1.0892	1.0892	1.0892	0.3927
(42,25)	0.3927	1.0892	1.0892	1.0892	0.3927
(43,25)	0.3927	1.0892	1.0892	1.0892	0.3927
(44,25)	0.0360	0.7325	0.7325	0.7325	0.0360
(40,26)	0.0360				0.0360
(41,26)	0.3927	0.0892	0.0892	0.0892	0.3927
(42,26)	0.3927	0.0892	0.0892	0.0892	0.3927
(43,26)	0.3927	0.0892	0.0892	0.0892	0.3927
(44,26)	0.0360				0.0360

PERIOD 3

CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(40,24)	0.1406				0.1406
(41,24)	0.3229				0.3229
(42,24)	0.3229				0.3229
(43,24)	0.3229				0.3229
(44,24)	0.1406				0.1406
(39,25)		0.0304	0.0304	0.0304	
(40,25)	0.1406	0.7386	0.7386	0.7386	0.1406
(41,25)	0.3229	1.0448	1.0448	1.0448	0.3229
(42,25)	0.3229	1.1391	1.1391	1.1391	0.3229
(43,25)	0.3229	1.0448	1.0448	1.0448	0.3229
(44,25)	0.1406	0.7386	0.7386	0.7386	0.1406
(45,25)		0.0304	0.0304	0.0304	
(40,26)	0.1406	0.0168	0.0168	0.0168	0.1406
(41,26)	0.3229	0.0499	0.0499	0.0499	0.3229
(42,26)	0.3229	0.0499	0.0499	0.0499	0.3229
(43,26)	0.3229	0.0499	0.0499	0.0499	0.3229
(44,26)	0.1406	0.0168	0.0168	0.0168	0.1406
(40,27)	0.1406				0.1406
(41,27)	0.3229				0.3229
(42,27)	0.3229	0.0499	0.0499	0.0499	0.3229
(43,27)	0.3229				0.3229
(44,27)	0.1406				0.1406

PERIOD 4

CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(39,25)		0.2006	-	-	-
(40,25)	0.1854	0.7037	-	-	-
(41,25)	0.2930	1.0049	-	-	-
(42,25)	0.2930	1.0944	-	-	-
(43,25)	0.2930	1.0049	-	-	-
(44,25)	0.1854	0.7037	-	-	-
(45,25)	-	0.2006	-	-	-
(39,26)	-	-	0.2259	-	-
(40,26)	0.1854	0.0109	0.3666	-	-
(41,26)	0.2930	0.0109	0.3666	-	-
(42,26)	0.2930	0.0109	0.3666	-	-
(43,26)	0.2930	0.0109	0.3666	-	-
(44,26)	0.1854	0.0109	0.3666	-	-
(45,26)	-	-	0.2259	-	-
(39,27)	-	-	0.0720	0.2624	-
(40,27)	0.1854	-	0.2691	0.4594	-
(41,27)	0.2930	0.0109	0.3666	0.5570	-
(42,27)	0.2930	0.0109	0.3666	0.5570	-
(43,27)	0.2930	0.0109	0.3666	0.5570	-
(44,27)	0.1854	-	0.2691	0.4595	-
(45,27)	-	-	0.0720	0.2624	-
(39,28)	-	-	-	-	0.4636
(40,28)	0.1854	-	0.0144	0.2048	0.7500
(41,28)	0.2930	-	0.2756	0.4661	0.8576
(42,28)	0.2930	-	0.3528	0.5432	0.8576
(43,28)	0.2930	-	0.2756	0.4661	0.8576
(44,28)	0.1854	-	0.0144	0.2048	0.7500
(45,28)	-	-	-	-	0.4636

PERIOD 5

CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(39,26)	0.1551	0.2487	0.3106	-	-
(40,26)	0.2537	0.2939	0.7002	-	-
(41,26)	0.2829	0.2939	0.9634	-	-
(42,26)	0.2829	0.2939	1.0515	-	-
(43,26)	0.2829	0.2939	0.9634	-	-
(44,26)	0.2537	0.2939	0.7002	-	-
(45,26)	0.1551	0.2487	0.3106	-	-
(39,27)	0.1551	0.1902	-	0.5414	-
(40,27)	0.2537	0.2567	-	0.6122	-
(41,27)	0.2829	0.2939	-	0.6524	-
(42,27)	0.2829	0.2939	-	0.6524	-
(43,27)	0.2829	0.2939	-	0.6524	-
(44,27)	0.2537	0.2567	-	0.6122	-
(45,27)	0.1551	0.1902	-	0.5414	-
(39,28)	0.1551	0.0326	-	0.1294	0.5131
(40,28)	0.2537	0.1804	-	0.0953	0.7177
(41,28)	0.2829	0.2687	-	0.0953	0.8357
(42,28)	0.2829	0.2939	-	0.0953	0.8668
(43,28)	0.2829	0.2687	-	0.0953	0.8357
(44,28)	0.2537	0.1804	-	0.0953	0.7177
(45,28)	0.1551	0.0326	-	0.1294	0.5131

PERIOD 6

CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(39,27)	0.3795	0.4157	0.5429	0.3880	-
(40,27)	0.3482	0.3398	0.5177	0.6928	-
(41,27)	0.3482	0.3398	0.5177	0.9198	-
(42,27)	0.3482	0.3398	0.5177	0.9987	-
(43,27)	0.3482	0.3398	0.5177	0.9198	-
(44,27)	0.3482	0.3398	0.5177	0.6928	-
(45,27)	0.3795	0.4157	0.5429	0.3880	-
(39,28)	0.3795	0.3851	0.2164	-	0.5516
(40,28)	0.3482	0.3398	0.1887	-	0.7049
(41,28)	0.3482	0.3398	0.1717	-	0.8167
(42,28)	0.3482	0.3398	0.1717	-	0.8535
(43,28)	0.3482	0.3398	0.1717	-	0.8167
(44,28)	0.3482	0.3398	0.1887	-	0.7049
(45,28)	0.3795	0.3851	0.2164	-	0.5516

PERIOD 7

CELL	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
(38,28)	0.1225	0.1376	0.1727	0.0748	
(39,28)	0.7748	0.7845	0.8073	0.7448	0.5815
(40,28)	0.6411	0.6312	0.6080	0.6721	0.7013
(41,28)	0.6411	0.6312	0.6080	0.6721	0.7996
(42,28)	0.6411	0.6312	0.6080	0.6721	0.8352
(43,28)	0.6411	0.6312	0.6080	0.6721	0.7996
(44,28)	0.6411	0.6312	0.6080	0.6721	0.7013
(45,28)	0.7748	0.7845	0.8073	0.7448	0.5815
(46,28)	0.1225	0.1376	0.1727	0.0728	

The probabilities of detection after each period were:

PERIOD	MYOPIC	STRATEGY			
		1	2	3	4
1	0.22119	0.15803	0.15803	0.15803	0.22119
2	0.38064	0.29861	0.29861	0.29861	0.38064
3	0.49071	0.43139	0.43139	0.43139	0.49071
4	0.57188	0.55845	0.49688	0.48977	0.55116
5	0.63270	0.62597	0.62012	0.54531	0.61063
6	0.67812	0.67652	0.67891	0.66582	0.66948
7	0.70635	0.70815	0.71475	0.72319	0.72790

Strategy 4 was 3.05% better than the myopic, for a seven period search. This strategy searched myopically for the target until it could possibly be in cells adjacent to the boundaries of search area, and then, as in the first example, concentrated the effort in those cells.

B. CONCLUSIONS

Although myopic strategy is strongly non-optimal for some specific cases, as the first example in this thesis and as the problem which Brown [2] called the Island Passage Problem, no classes of problems could be characterized for which a strategy could be found that was much better than the myopic.

Many researched problems, the presented examples inclusive, show that a strategy which may not be optimal but that concentrates the effort near the boundaries of the search area when

the target reaches these boundaries, produces better results than a myopic strategy.

It should be noted that no cases were considered in which the detection rate changed with cells within the search area and none of the alternative strategies used can be guaranteed to be optimal.

C. EXTENSIONS

Extensions can be brought into this thesis that may possibly lead to the characterization of classes of problems for which the myopic strategy is strongly non-optimal.

First, an algorithm to find optimal plans may be implemented and added to the computer programs.

Second, the restriction on the change of detection rate with cells within the search area may be removed from the myopic plan.

Further, other motion model as the fleeing datum [1] and the geometric memory motion [2] can be used.

Last, a detection model in which the conditional probability of detection is a function of the speed of the target can be constructed and used together with the random walk in speed model.

APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF PROGRAM SRCH1

The first data the program requires are the limits of the target area and types of boundaries. They must have the form

aadwwwbbbxxxcccyvdddz.

QUANTITY	MEANING	REQUIREMENTS
<u>aaa</u>	West limit	001< <u>aaa</u> <100
<u>bbb</u>	East limit	001< <u>bbb</u> <100; <u>bbb</u> > <u>aaa</u>
<u>ccc</u>	North limit	001< <u>ccc</u> <100
<u>ddd</u>	South limit	001< <u>ddd</u> <100; <u>ddd</u> > <u>ccc</u>
<u>www</u>	Type of the	
<u>xxx</u>	boundary which	REF for reflecting
<u>yyv</u>	preceeds each of	ABS for absorbing
<u>zzz</u>	these quantities	

Next, the program asks for the limits of the search area.

The entry must have the form

aaabbbcccd

all quantities with the same meanings and fulfilling the same requirements as above.

Then, the transition matrix is to be introduced.

If the probability of the target moving from cell (m,n) to cell (m+k,n+l) is p_i , enter

aaabbb p

where

aaa = k

bbb = l

p = p_i

enter one line for each i, after which, enter 0.

$\sum_i p_i$ must be equal to 1.

p was the format F10.8

The last entry before calculations begin is the a priori distribution of the target, which must have the form,

eeefff p

where eee and fff identify the cell where the target is with probability p $\neq 0$.

Enter one line for each p, after which enter 0. p must fulfill the requirements previously stated. From this point on, all actions are repeated at each period.

The program prints a table similar to that in Fig. IV-2 which shows the coded distribution of the target at the beginning of the period, and then, asks for the total amount of effort available in the period and the detection rate. Use format 2F5.3 to introduce these values.

In case the user does not want a myopic distribution, the effort is to be distributed as follows:

eeefff t

where eee and fff identify the cell where the amount t is placed.

Enter one line for each t $\neq 0$.

Summation of all t must add up to the total amount of effort available in the period.

t has the format F10.8.

Enter \emptyset after distributing the search effort.

Questions must be answered Yes (Y) or No (N) as in the following example:

```
$ srchl
EXECUTION BEGINS...
  ENTER LIMITS OF TARGET AREA AND TYPE OF BOUNDARIES
>025ref030ref020abs025ref
  ENTER LIMITS OF SEARCH AREA
>025030001100
  ENTER TRANSITION MATRIX
>000-010.25
>0000010.25
>0010000.25
>-010000.25
>0
  ENTER A PRIORI DISTRIBUTION OF TARGET
>0260220.3
>0260230.4
>0270230.3
>0
  RANGE OF PROBABILITIES  0.30000    0.40000
    26
    67
    --
  22/ 0.
  23/ *0
  ENTER TOTAL EFFORT AND DETECTION RATE
>3.0001.000
  MYOPIC PLAN?
>Y
```

WANT TO KNOW DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT?
 >Y
 CELL EFFORT
 26 22 0.9041
 26 23 1.1918
 27 23 0.9041
 AFTER 1 PERIODS, PROB DET IS 0.63559
 WANT TO CONTINUE?
 >Y
 RANGE OF PROBABILITIES 0.833333\$-01 0.16667
 25
 5678

 21/ .0..
 22/ 00*.
 23/ 0*00
 24/ .00.
 ENTER TOTAL EFFORT AND DETECTION RATE
 >3.0001.000
 MYOPIC PLAN?
 >n
 ENTER DISTRIBUTION OF SEARCH EFFORT
 >0270221.5
 >0260231.5
 >0
 AFTER 2 PERIODS, PROB DET IS 0.72995
 WANT TO CONTINUE?
 >n
 WANT TO PLAY AGAIN?
 >n
 R; T=4.73/9.44 13.30.46
 >

APPENDIX B

INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF PROGRAM SRCH2

The first data the program requires are the limits of the target area and types of boundaries. They must have the form

aawwwbbxxxccyyddzzz

QUANTITY	MEANING	REQUIREMENTS
<u>aa</u>	West limit	01< <u>aa</u> <25
<u>bb</u>	East limit	01< <u>bb</u> <25; <u>bb</u> > <u>aa</u>
<u>cc</u>	North limit	01< <u>cc</u> <25
<u>dd</u>	South limit	01< <u>dd</u> <25; <u>dd</u> > <u>cc</u>
<u>www</u>	Type of the	
<u>xxx</u>	boundary which	REF for reflecting
<u>yy</u>	preceeds each of	ABS for absorbing
<u>zzz</u>	these quantities	

Next, the program asks for the limits of the search area.

The entry must have the form

aabbccdd

All quantities with the same meanings and fulfilling the same requirements as above.

Then, the program asks how many different values V_x can assume. Any positive integer less than 5 can be introduced, according to Format I2.

Use the same format to introduce the values of V_x , one per line.

The same question is made with respect to V_y , and the same instructions used for V_x apply.

Next, the transition matrix of V_x is to be introduced.

Type

ee p

where ee is the value ΔV_x can assume with probability p.

Enter one line for each p, after which, enter \emptyset .

Summation of all p must be 1.

p has the format F5.3.

The transition matrix for V_y is introduced in accordance with the same rules stated for V_x .

The last data before calculations begin is the a priori distribution of target, which must have the form

ffgg p q₁ q₂ ... r₁ r₂ ...

where ff and gg identify the cell where the target is with probability p.

q₁ q₂ ... are the conditional distribution of V_x , i.e., the probabilities of V_x being v_1^x , v_2^x , ... given the target is in cell (ff,gg). The number of quantities q must be equal to the number of possible values that V_x can assume.

The summation of all q must be 1. The quantities r are the conditional distribution of V_y .

The format for quantities p, q and r is F5.3.

Enter one line for each p $\neq 0$, after which enter \emptyset .

Summation of all p must be one, too.

From this point on, all actions are repeated at each period.

The program prints a table similar to that in Fig. IV-2 which shows the coded distribution of the target at the beginning of the period, and then, asks for the total amount of effort available in the period and the detection rate.

Use format 2F5.3 to introduce these values.

In case the user does not want a myopic distribution, the effort is to be distributed as follows:

ffgg t

where ff and gg identify the cell where the amount t is placed.

Enter one line for each $t \neq 0$.

Summation of all t must add up to the total amount of effort available in the period.

t has the format F10.8

Enter \emptyset after distributing the effort

Questions must be answered Yes (Y) or No (N) as in the following example:

```
>$ srch2
EXECUTION BEGINS...
  ENTER LIMITS OF TARGET AREA AND TYPES OF BOUNDARIES
>l0refl5ref0lref25ref
  ENTER LIMITS OF SEARCH AREA
>01250125
  HOW MANY VALUES CAN V(X) ASSUME?
>03
  ENTER THESE VALUES, ONE PER LINE
>-1
>00
>01
  HOW MANY VALUES CAN V(Y) ASSUME?
>04
  ENTER THESE VALUES, ONE PER LINE
>-1
>00
>01
>02
```

```

ENTER TRANSITION OF V(X)
>-10.3
>000.4
>010.3
>0
ENTER TRANSITION OF V(Y)
>010.8
>020.2
>0
ENTER A PRIORI DISTRIBUTIONS
>12120.3000.4000.3000.3000.1000.2000.3000.400
>12130.4000.5000.2000.3000.6000.2000.1000.100
>13140.3000.4000.4000.2000.5000.3000.1000.100
>0
RANGE OF PROBABILITIES 0.30000 0.4000
    12
    23
    --
12/ 0.
13/ *.
14/ .0
ENTER TOTAL EFFORT AND DETECTION RATE
>1.0001.000
MYOPIC PLAN?
>Y
WANT TO KNOW DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT?
>Y
    CELL    EFFORT
    12 12    0.2374
    12 13    0.5251
    13 14    0.2374
AFTER 1 PERIODS, PROB DET IS 0.2902
WANT TO CONTINUE?
> Y
RANGE OF PROBABILITIES 0.66667#-02 0.12667
    11
    1234
    ----
11/ 000.
12/ *23.
13/ 3671
14/ 3440
15/ 0000
16/ .000
ENTER TOTAL EFFORT AND DETECTION RATE
>1.0001.000
MYOPIC PLAN?
>n
ENTER DISTRIBUTION OF SEARCH EFFORT
>11120.7
>13130.3
>0
AFTER 2 PERIODS, PROB DET IS 0.3569
WANT TO CONTINUE
>n
WANT TO PLAY AGAIN?
>n
R; &=7.10/8.93 14.06.39

```

PROGRAM SRCH1

```

CCPMCN CELL(100,100),EF(100,100),FAT(60),
2 MAP(6C,2),LIM(4),NAT(4),
3 MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
DIMENSION NIMB(4)
DATA LAE,LIE,LOB/1,FY,3HREF,3HABS/
FCRMMAT(2X,'ENTER LIMITS OF TARGET AREA AND TYPE OF EOUNCARIES')
FCRMMAT(2X,'ENTER LIMITS OF SEARCH AREA')
100 FCRMMAT(4I3)
101 FCRMMAT(4(I3,A3))
102 FCRMMAT(2X,'ENTER TRANSITION MATRI')
103 FCRMMAT(2I3,2F10.8)
104 FCRMMAT(2X,'INVALID INPUT DATA')
105 FCRMMAT(2X,'ENTER A PRIORI DISTRIBUTION OF TARGET')
106 FCRMMAT(2X,'ENTER TOTAL EFFCRT AND DETECTION RATE')
107 FCRMMAT(F5.3,F5.3)
108 FCRMMAT(2X,'MYOPIC PLAN?')
109 FCRMMAT(2X,'ENTER DISTRIBUTION OF SEARCH EFFORT')
110 FCRMMAT(2X,'WANT TC CCNTINUE?')
111 FCRMMAT(A1)
112 FCRMMAT(2I3,I2,4X,'I2','I2','')
113 FCRMMAT(2X,'WANT TO PLAY AGAIN?')
114 WRITE(6,I3C)
115 READ(5,I1) ((LIM(1),NAT(1)),I=1,4)
116 IF ((LIM(1).GE.1).AND.((LIM(2).LE.100).AND.
117 ((LIM(3).GE.1).AND.((LIM(4).LE.100))
118 GO TO 1020
119 WRITE(6,104)
120 GC TC 120
121 WRITE(6,1010) (NIMB(J),J=1,4)
122 READ(5,I1) ((NIMB(1).GE.1).AND.(NIMB(2).LE.100).AND.(NIMB(3).GE.1).
123 AND.(NIMB(4).LE.100)) GO TO 123
124 WRITE(6,I3C)
125 GC TO 1020
126 TCTAL=0
127 DO 124 I=1,60
128 MAP(I,1)=0
129 MAP(I,2)=0
130 PAT(I)=0
131 CCNTINUE
132 IF I=1
133 WRITE(6,102) MAP(IT,1),MAP(IT,2),FAT(IT)
134 READ(5,I1) ((MAP(IT,1).EQ.0).AND.(MAP(IT,2).EQ.0).AND.
135 (PAT(IT).EQ.0)) GC TO 127
136 TCTAL=TCTAL+PAT(IT)
137 IF I=1
138 IF (IT.LE.60) GO TO 125

```



```

SE A00490
SE A00500
SE A00510
SE A00520
SE A00530
SE A00540
SE A00550
SE A00560
SE A00570
SE A00580
SE A00590
SE A00600
SE A00610
SE A00620
SE A00630
SE A00640
SE A00650
SE A00660
SE A00670
SE A00680
SE A00690
SE A00700
SE A00710
SE A00720
SE A00730
SE A00740
SE A00750
SE A00760
SE A00770
SE A00780
SE A00790
SE A00800
SE A00810
SE A00820
SE A00830
SE A00840
SE A00850
SE A00860
SE A00870
SE A00880
SE A00890
SE A00900
SE A00910
SE A00920
SE A00930
SE A00940
SE A00950
SE A00960

```

```

127 IF (ABS(TOTAL-1.).LE.0.0001) GO TC 129
    WRITE (6,104)
    GO TO 123
128 CONTINUE
133 TOTAL=0.
    MAXX=0
    MINX=0
    MAXY=0
    MINY=0
    DC 127 I=1,100
    DC 137 J=1,100
    CELL(I,J)=0.
137 CONTINUE
141 WRITE (6,105)
    READ (5,103) N,M,CELL(M,N)
    IF ((N.EQ.0).AND.(M.EQ.0)).AND.(CELL(M,N).EQ.0.) GO TO 147
    MAXX=MAX0(MAXX,N)
    MINX=MIN0(MINX,N)
    MAXY=MAX0(MAXY,M)
    MINY=MIN0(MINY,M)
    TOTAL=TOTAL+CELL(M,N)
    GO TC 141
147 IF (ABS(TOTAL-1.).LE.0.0001) GO TC 149
    WRITE (6,104)
    GO TO 133
149 KCLNT=1
155 PC=1.
    CALL TABLE (6,1050) AM,FAC
    WRITE (5,1051) AM,FAC
    IF (FAC.LT.1.E-5) FAC=1.E-5
    WRITE (6,1052)
    READ (5,109) IANS
    IF (IANS.NE.LAB) GO TO 159
    CALL MYOPIC(AM,FAC,NIMB)
    GO TO 161
159 DC 160 I=1,100
    DC 160 J=1,100
    EF(I,J)=0.
160 CONTINUE
    TOTAL=0.
    WRITE (6,106)
    READ (5,103) N,M,EF(M,N)
    IF ((N.EQ.0).AND.(M.EQ.0)).AND.(EF(M,N).EQ.0.) GO TO 171
    TOTAL=TOTAL+EF(M,N)
    GO TO 163
171 IF (ABS(TOTAL-AM).LE.1.E-03) GO TO 181
    WRITE (6,104)

```



```

181 GC TO 155
    CALL PROB (PG,KOUNT,FAC)
    WRITE (6,108)
    READ (5,109) IANS
    IF (IANS.NE.LAB) GC TO 189
    CALL UPDATE (LIB,LCB,IT,FAC)
    KOUNT=KOUNT+1
    GO TO 155
185 WRITE (6,112)
    REAC (5,109) IANS
    IF (IANS.NE.LAB) STOP
    GC TO 120
END

```

```

SEAC097C
SEAC0980
SEAC099C
SEAC1000
SEAC101C
SEAC102C
SEAC1030
SEAC1040
SEAC1050
SEAC106C
SEAC1070
SEAC1080
SEAC1090

```

SEE A011100
 SEE A011110
 SEE A011120
 SEE A011130
 SEE A011140
 SEE A011150
 SEE A011160
 SEE A011170
 SEE A011180
 SEE A011190
 SEE A011200
 SEE A011210
 SEE A011220
 SEE A011230
 SEE A011240
 SEE A011250
 SEE A011260
 SEE A011270
 SEE A011280
 SEE A011290
 SEE A011300
 SEE A011310
 SEE A011320
 SEE A011330
 SEE A011340
 SEE A011350
 SEE A011360
 SEE A011370
 SEE A011380
 SEE A011390
 SEE A011400
 SEE A011410
 SEE A011420
 SEE A011430
 SEE A011440
 SEE A011450
 SEE A011460
 SEE A011470
 SEE A011480
 SEE A011490
 SEE A011500
 SEE A011510
 SEE A011520
 SEE A011530
 SEE A011540
 SEE A011550
 SEE A011560
 SEE A011570

```

101 SLROUT INE MYOPIC (A,FAC,NIMB)
102 COMMON CELL(100,100),EF(100,100),FAT(60),
103 MAP(60,2),LIM(4),NAT(4),
104 MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
200 DIMENSION ICELL(100,100),NIMB(4)
DATA INDIA,IHY/
101 FORMAT (2X,'WANT TO KNOW DISTRIBUTION OF EFFCT?')
102 FORMAT (A1)
103 FCFORMAT (2X,' CELL EFFORT ')
104 FCFORMAT (2X,I3,I3,I3,2X,F6.4)
200 DC 201 I=MINY,MAXY
DC 201 J=MINX,MAXX
ICELL(I,J)=C
CCNTINUE
201 DC 231 I=MINY,MAXY
226 DC 231 J=MINX,MAXX
EF(I,J)=0.
231 CCNTINUE
241 IMIN=0
JAIN=0
B=1.
N=C
PMIN=1.
IFLAG=0
CC 247 I=MINY,MAXY
DC 247 J=MINX,MAXX
IF ((CELL(I,J).EQ.0).OR.(ICELL(I,J).EQ.1).OR.(I.LT.NIMB(3)).CR.
3 (I.GT.NIMB(4)).OR.(J.LT.NIMB(1)).OR.(J.CT.NIMB(2)))
GO TO 247
IF ((CELL(I,J).GE.FMIN).OR.(IFLAG.EQ.1))GO TO 243
PMIN=CELL(I,J)
IMIN=I
JMIN=J
CCNTINUE
243 IF ((CELL(I,J).LE.PMIN).AND.(IFLAG.EQ.1)) ICELL(I,J)=1
IF (IFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 247
N=N+1
B=(B*(1./((FAC*FLOAT(N)))))*(FAC*FLOAT(N-1)))
B=B*CELL(I,J)*(1./((FAC*FLOAT(N))))
REF=EXP(A/FLCAT(N))
REF=B/(PMIN*(1./FAC))
IF (REF.GE.BEF) GO TO 247
ICELL(I,PMIN,JMIN)=1
IFLAG=1
CCNTINUE
247 IF (IFLAG.EQ.0) GO TO 248
IF (IFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 241
GC TO 241
248 DC 251 I=MINY,MAXY
  
```

```

DC 251 J=MINX,MAXX
IF ((CELL(I,J).EC.C.).OR.(ICELL(I,J).NE.O)).CR.
2  (I.LT.NIMB(3)).OR.(I.GT.NIMB(4)).OR.(J.LT.NIMB(1)).OR.
3  (J.GT.NIMB(2))). GO TO 251
FFCB=8*(FAC*FLOAT(N))
EF(I,J)=(ALCG(CELL(I,J))/FAC)+(A/FLCAT(N))-
251 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,101)
READ (5,102) IPU
IF (IPU.NE.INDIA) RETURN
WRITE (6,103)
DC 281 I=MINY,MAXY
IF (EF(I,J).EC.O.) GO TO 281
WRITE (6,104) J,I,EF(I,J)
281 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

SEAO1580
SEAO1590
SEAO1600
SEAO1610
SEAO1620
SEAO1630
SEAO1640
SEAO1650
SEAO1660
SEAO1670
SEAO1680
SEAO1690
SEAO1700
SEAO1710
SEAO1720
SEAO1730
SEAO1740
SEAO1750
SEAO1760

```

SEA01770
SEA01780
SEA01790
SEA01800
SEA01810
SEA01820
SEA01830
SEA01840
SEA01850
SEA01860
SEA01870
SEA01880
SEA01890
SEA01900
SEA01910
SEA01920
SEA01930
SEA01940
SEA01950
SEA01960
SEA01970
SEA01980
SEA01990
SEA02000
SEA02010
SEA02020
SEA02030
SEA02040
SEA02050
SEA02060
SEA02070
SEA02080
SEA02090
SEA02100
SEA02110
SEA02120
SEA02130
SEA02140
SEA02150
SEA02160
SEA02170
SEA02180
SEA02190
SEA02200
SEA02210
SEA02220

```

SUBROUTINE TABLE
COMMON CELL(100,100),EF(100,100),PAT(60),
2 MAP(60,2),LIM(4),NAT(4),
3 MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
DIMENSION ICELL(100,100),IMBOL(15)
DATA IMBOL/1F0,1F1,1F2,1H3,1H4,1F5,1H6,1F7,
2 1F8,1H9,1F10,1F11,1F12,1F13,1F14,1F15,1F16,1F17,
100 FCRMAT (2X,13,1,100A1)
101 FCRMAT (2X,13,1,100A1)
102 FCRMAT (6X,12,9(8X,12))
103 FCRMAT (7X,100I1)
104 FCRMAT (7X,100A1)
SPALL=1.
BIG=0.
DO 217 J=MINY,MAXY
DO 217 I=MINX,MAXX
IF ((CELL(I,J).NE.0.) .AND. (CELL(I,J).LT.SPALL)) SPALL=CELL(I,J)
IF ((CELL(I,J).GT.EIG) BIG=CELL(I,J))
217 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,100) SMALL,BIG
IF ((BIG-SMALL).LT.1.E-10) SMALL=C.
DO 417 I=1,100
ICELL(I)=MINX+(I-1)*10
IF ((ICELL(I).GT.MAXX) GO TO 418
417 CONTINUE
418 I=I-1
IFITE (6,102) (ICELL(J),J=1,I)
LA=MAXX-MINX+1
DO 517 N=1,LA
ICELL(N)=PCC(N-1+MINX,10)
517 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,103) (ICELL(I),I=1,LA)
DO 617 I=1,LA
ICELL(I)=IMEOL(13)
617 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,104) (ICELL(I),I=1,LA)
DO 817 I=MINY,MAXY
DO 817 J=MINX,MAXX
ICELL(J)=IMBOL(1+IFIX(1J))
2 -SORT(100, -(CELL(I,J)-SMALL)/(BIG-SMALL)*100.))
717 IF (CELL(I,J).EQ.0.) ICELL(J)=IMBOL(12)
817 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,101) I, (ICELL(J),J=MINX,MAXX)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE UPDATE (LIB,LOB,IT,FAC)
COMMON CELL(100,100),EF(100,100),PAT(60),
2 MAP(60,2),LIM(4),NAT(4),
3 MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
DENOM=0
DC 318 I=1,100
DC 318 J=1,100
DENOM=DENOM+CELL(I,J)*EXP(-FAC*EF(I,J))
318 CCNT INUE
DC 319 I=1,100
DC 319 J=1,100
CELL(I,J)=CELL(I,J)*EXP(-FAC*EF(I,J))/DENOM
319 EF(I,J)=0.
CCNT INUE
319 CALL SPREAD (LIB,LOB,IT)
FETLRN
END

```

```

SEA02230
SEA02240
SEA02250
SEA02260
SEA02270
SEA02280
SEA02290
SEA02300
SEA02310
SEA02320
SEA02330
SEA02340
SEA02350
SEA02360
SEA02370
SEA02380
SEA02390

```



```

SLROUTINE SPREAD (LIE,LOB,IT)
COMMON CELL(100,100),EF(100,100),PAT(60),
MAP(60,2),LIM(4),NAT(4),
MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY

MAXX=0
MINX=100
MAXY=0
MINY=100
DO 415 I=1,100
CC 415 J=1,100
IF (CELL(J,I)).EQ.0.) GO TC 415
LI=I+MAP(N,1)
LJ=J+MAP(N,2)
IF (((LI.LT.LIM(1)).AND.(LI.GE.LIM(1)).AND.(NAT(1).EQ.LCB)).OR.
((LI.GT.LIM(2)).AND.(LI.LE.LIM(2)).AND.(NAT(2).EQ.LOB)).OR.
((LIM(1).LE.I).AND.(LIM(2).GE.I)).AND.
(((LI.LT.LIM(1)).AND.(NAT(1).EQ.LIB)).OR.
((LI.GT.LIM(2)).AND.(NAT(2).EQ.LIB))))))
LI=I-MAP(N,1)
IF (((J.LT.LIM(3)).AND.(LJ.GE.LIM(3)).AND.(NAT(3).EQ.LOB)).OR.
((J.GT.LIM(4)).AND.(LJ.LE.LIM(4)).AND.(NAT(4).EQ.LOB)).OR.
((LIM(3).LE.J).AND.(LIM(4).GE.J)).AND.
((LJ.LT.LIM(3)).AND.(NAT(3).EQ.LIB)).OR.
((LJ.GT.LIM(4)).AND.(NAT(4).EQ.LIB))))))
LJ=J-MAP(N,2)
IF ((LI.LT.1).OR.(LI.GT.100).OR.(LJ.LT.1).OR.(LJ.GT.100))
GO TC 415
EF (LJ,LI)=EF(LJ,LI)+PAT(N)*CELL(J,I)
CCCONTINUE
CC 518 I=1,100
CC 518 J=1,100
CELL(I,J)=EF(I,J)
IF (CELL(I,J).EQ.0.) GO TO 518
MAXX=MAX0(MAXX,J)
MINX=MIN0(MINX,J)
MAXY=MAX0(MAXY,I)
MINY=MIN0(MINY,I)
CCCONTINUE
CC 518 RETURN
END

```

```

SEAC282C
SEAC283C
SEAC284C
SEAC285C
SEAC286C
SEAC287C
SEAC288C
SEAC289C
SEAC290C
SEAC291C
SEAC292C
SEAC293C
SEAC294C
SEAC295C
SEAC296C
SEAC297C

```

```

SUBROUTINE FROB(PG,KCUNT,FAC)
COMMON CELL(100,100),EF(100,100),PAT(60),
      MAP(60,2),LIM(4),NAI(4),
      MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
100 FORMAT (2X,'AFTER',1X,I2,1X,'PERIODS',PROE IET IS ',G12.5)
      PACT=0. I=MINY,MAXY
      DO 517 J=MINX,MAXX
      PNOT=PNOT+CELL(I,J)*(1.-EXP(-FAC*EF(I,J)))
517 CONTINUE
      PNOT=1.-PACT
      FG=PG*PNOT
      PNOT=1.-PG
      WRITE (6,100) KCUNT,FNOT
      RETURN
      ENCL

```

PROGRAM SRCH2

```

COMMON CELL(25,25,4,4),EF(25,25),PDSX(10),PCSY(10),
  NSX(4),NSY(4),IDSX(10),IDSY(10),LIM(4),NAT(4),
  MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
  DIMENSION NIMB(4)
  DATA LAB,LIB,LOB,LY,3HREF,3HABS/
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER LIMITS OF TARGET AREA AND TYPES OF BOUNDARIES')
  FCRMAT(4(I2,A3))
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER LIMITS OF SEARCH AREA')
  FCRMAT(4(I2))
  FCRMAT(2X,'HOW MANY VALUES CAN V(X) ASSUME?')
  FCRMAT(2X,'INVALID INPUT DATA')
  FCRMAT(2X,'HOW MANY VALUES CAN V(Y) ASSUME?')
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER THESE VALUES, ONE PER LINE')
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER TRANSITION OF V(X)')
  FCRMAT(12,F5,3)
  FCRMAT(2X,'TRANSITION OF V(Y)')
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER A PRIORI DISTRIBUTIONS')
  FCRMAT(2I2,11F5,3)
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER TOTAL EFFORT AND DETECTION RATE')
  FCRMAT(2F5,3)
  FCRMAT(2X,'HYOPIC PLAN?')
  FCRMAT(2X,'ENTER DISTRIBUTION OF SEARCH EFFORT')
  FCRMAT(2X,'WANT TO CONTINUE?')
  FCRMAT(2X,'REPEAT LAST ENTRY')
  FCRMAT(2X,'WANT TO PLAY AGAIN?')
  FCRMAT(4I)
  WRITE(6,90)
  READ(5,91) ((LIM(I),NAT(I)),I=1,4)
  IF ((LIM(1).GE.1).AND.(LIM(2).LE.25).AND.(LIM(3).GE.1).
    AND.(LIM(4).LE.25)) GO TO 185
  WRITE(6,102)
  GC TO 180
  WRITE(6,100)
  READ(5,100C) (NIMB(J),J=1,4)
  IF ((NIMB(1).GE.1).AND.(NIMB(2).LE.25).AND.(NIMB(3).
    GE.1).AND.(NIMB(4).LE.25)) GC TO 200
  WRITE(6,102)
  GC TO 189
  MAXSX=-1000
  MINSX=1000
  MAXSY=-1000
  MINSY=1000
  WRITE(6,101)
  READ(5,106) IX
  IF (IX.LE.4) GO TO 202
  WRITE(6,102)
  GC TO 201
  WRITE(6,104)
  90
  91
  100
  101
  102
  103
  104
  105
  106
  107
  108
  109
  109C
  109I
  110
  111
  112
  113
  114
  115
  116
  117
  118
  185
  189
  200
  201
  202

```



```

IN Y=INY-1 I=1,25
DC 2660 J=1,25
DC 2660 K=1,4
DC 2660 L=1,4
CELL(I,J,K,L)=0.
CCCONTINUE
2660 EF(20,20)=0.
MAXX=0
MINX=100
MAXY=0
MINY=100
WRITE(6,108)
108 EF(3,3)+EF(20,20)
254 READ(5,109) I,J,EF(20,20), (EF(1,K),K=1,IX), (EF(2,L),L=1,IY)
109 IF((I.EQ.0).AND.(J.EQ.0).AND.(EF(20,20).EQ.0)) GO TO 262
IF(5,2)=0.
CC 259 MEF=I,IY
EF(5,2)=0.
EF(5,2)+EF(2,M)
CC 259 NEF(5,1)=I,IX
NEF(5,1)+EF(1,N)
CELL(J,I,M,N)=EF(20,20)*EF(2,M)*EF(1,N)
CCCONTINUE
259 IF ((ABS (EF(5,1)-1.)-GT.1.0E-04).OR.
2 (ABS (EF(5,2)-1.)-GT.1.0E-04)) GO TO 260
MAXX=MAX0(MAXX,I)
MINX=MIN0(MINX,I)
MAXY=MAX0(MAXY,J)
MINY=MIN0(MINY,J)
CC TO 254
260 EF(20,20)=0.
DC 261 M=1,4
EF(1,M)=0.
EF(2,M)=0.
DC 261 N=1,4
CELL(I,J,M,N)=0.
CCCONTINUE
261 WRITE(6,102)
102 (6,113)
CC TO 254
262 IF (ABS (EF(3,3)-1.)-LE.1.0E-04) GO TO 264
DC 263 I=1,25
DC 263 J=1,4
DC 263 K=1,4
CELL(I,J,K,L)=0.
CCCONTINUE
263

```



```

SSEEECCO114500
SSEEECCO114700
SSEEECCO114800
SSEEECCO114900
SSEEECCO115100
SSEEECCO115200
SSEEECCO115300
SSEEECCO115400
SSEEECCO115500
SSEEECCO115600
SSEEECCO115700
SSEEECCO115800
SSEEECCO115900
SSEEECCO116000
SSEEECCO116100
SSEEECCO116200
SSEEECCO116300
SSEEECCO116400
SSEEECCO116500
SSEEECCO116600
SSEEECCO116700
SSEEECCO116800
SSEEECCO116900
SSEEECCO117000
SSEEECCO117100
SSEEECCO117200
SSEEECCO117300
SSEEECCO117400
SSEEECCO117500
SSEEECCO117600
SSEEECCO117700
SSEEECCO117800
SSEEECCO117900
SSEEECCO118000
SSEEECCO118100
SSEEECCO118200
SSEEECCO118300

```

```

264 WRITE (6,102)
    CC TO 253
    KCUNT=1
265 CALL PG=1. TABLE (IX, IY)
    WRITE (6,1090)
    READ (5,1091) A, FAC
    IF (FAC.LT.1.E-05) FAC=1.E-05
    WRITE (6,1092)
    READ (5,115) IANS
    IF (IANS.NE.LAB) GO TO 2067
    CALL MYOPIC (A, FAC, IX, IY, NIMB)
    CC TO 281
2067 TCT=0. I=1,25
    CC 266 J=1,25
    CC 266 J=1,25
    EF(I,J)=0.
    CCNTINUE
266 WRITE (6,110) I, J, EF(J, I)
267 IF ((I.EQ.0).AND.(J.EQ.0)).AND.(EF(J, I).EQ.0.) GO TO 269
    TCT=TCT+EF(J, I)
    EF(J, I)=EF(J, I)*FAC
    CC TO 267
269 IF (ABS(TOT-A).LE.1.E-03) GO TO 281
    WRITE (6,102)
    CC TO 2067
    CALL PROB (PG, KOUNT, IX, IY)
281 WRITE (6,112)
    READ (5,115) IANS
    IF (IANS.NE.LAB) CC TO 283
    CALL UPDATE (IX, IY, INX, INY, MAXSX, MINSX, MAXSY, MINSY, LIB, LCB)
    KCUNT=KCUNT+1
    CC TO 265
283 WRITE (6,114)
    READ (5,115) IANS
    IF (IANS.NE.LAB) STOP
    CC TO 180
END

```

C01840
 C01850
 SSEC01860
 SSEC01870
 SSEC01880
 SSEC01890
 SSEC01900
 SSEC01910
 SSEC01920
 SSEC01930
 SSEC01940
 SSEC01950
 SSEC01960
 SSEC01970
 SSEC01980
 SSEC01990
 SSEC02000
 SSEC02010
 SSEC02020
 SSEC02030
 SSEC02040
 SSEC02050
 SSEC02060
 SSEC02070
 SSEC02080
 SSEC02090
 SSEC02100
 SSEC02110
 SSEC02120
 SSEC02130
 SSEC02140
 SSEC02150
 SSEC02160
 SSEC02170
 SSEC02180
 SSEC02190
 SSEC02200
 SSEC02210
 SSEC02220
 SSEC02230
 SSEC02240
 SSEC02250
 SSEC02260
 SSEC02270
 SSEC02280
 SSEC02290
 SSEC02300
 SSEC02310

```

SUBROUTINE MYOPIC (A,FAC,IX,IY,NIMB)
COMMON NSX(4),NSY(4),IDSX(10),IDSY(10),LIM(4),NAT(4),
      MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
DIMENSION TCELL(25,25),ICELL(25,25),NIMB(4)
DATA INDIA/1HY/
FCRMAT (2X,'WANT TO KNOW DISTRIBUTION OF EFFCRT?')
FCRMAT (A1), CELL, EFFORT
FCRMAT (2X,'I3,IX,3X,F6.4')
FCRMAT (2X,'I=MINX,MAXX')
CC 190 I=MINX,MAXX
CC 190 J=MINX,MAXX
TCELL(I,J)=C
CC 190 K=1,IX
CC 190 L=1,IY
TCELL(I,J)=TCELL(I,J)+CELL(I,J,K,L)
CCNTINU I=MINX,MAXX
CC 201 I=MINX,MAXX
CC 201 J=MINX,MAXX
ICELL(I,J)=C
CCNTINUE I=1,25
CC 231 I=1,25
CC 231 J=1,25
DEF(I,J)=0.
CCNTINUE
IMIN=0
JM IN=0
B=1.
N=0
PMIN=1.
IFLAG=0
CC 247 I=MINX,MAXX
CC 247 J=MINX,MAXX
IF (TCELL(I,J).EQ.0.)OR.(ICELL(I,J).EQ.1).CR.(I.LT.NIMB(3))
      .OR.(I.GT.NIMB(4)).OR.(J.LT.NIMB(1)).CR.(J.GT.NIMB(2)))
      GO TO 247
IF (TCELL(I,J).GE.PMIN).OR.(IFLAG.EQ.1) GC TO 243
PMIN=TCELL(I,J)
IMIN=I
JM IN=J
CCNTINUE
IF (TCELL(I,J).LE.PMIN).AND.(IFLAG.EQ.1) ICELL(I,J)=1
IF (IFLAG.EQ.1) GC TO 247
A=N+1
B=(B*(FAC*FLCAT(N)))*((FAC*FLOAT(N-1)))
B=B*TCELL(I,J)**(1./(FAC*FLOAT(N)))
REF=EXP(A/FLCAT(N))
BEF=B/(PMIN**((1./FAC)))
  
```



```

SLBROUT INE TABLE (IX,IY)
COMMON CELL(25,25,4,4),EF(25,25),PDSX(10),PCSY(10),
2 NSX(4),NSY(4),IDSX(10),IDSY(10),LIM(4),NAT(4),
3 MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
DIMENSION ICCELL(25),IMBOL(15)
DATA IMBOL/1H0,1H1,1H2,1H3,1H4,1H5,1H6,1H7,1H8,1H9,
2 1H*,1H.,1H-,1H/,
100 FCRMAT (2X,13,9(8X,12))
101 FCRMAT (2X,13,9(8X,12))
102 FCRMAT (6X,12,9(8X,12))
103 FCRMAT (7X,100(1))
104 FCRMAT (7X,100(1))
DC 201 I=1,25
DC 201 J=1,25
EF(I,J)=0.
CC 201 K=1,IY
CC 201 L=1,IX
EF(I,J)=EF(I,J)+CELL(I,J,K,L)
201 CONTINUE
BIG=0.
217 I=MINY,MAXY
CC 217 J=MINX,MAXX
IF (IEF(I,J).NE.0.) .AND. (EF(I,J).LT.SMALL)) SMALL=EF(I,J)
IF (IEF(I,J).GT.BIG) BIG=EF(I,J)
CONTINUE
WRITE (6,100) SMALL,BIG
IF ((BIG-SMALL).LT.1.E-5) SMALL=0.
CC 417 I=1,25
ICELL(I)=MINX+(I-1)*10
IF (ICELL(I).GT.MAXX) GO TO 418
CONTINUE
417 I=I-1
418 WRITE (6,102) (ICELL(J),J=1,I)
LA=MAXX-MINX+1
CC 517 N=1,LA
ICELL(N)=MCC(N-1+MINX,10)
CONTINUE
517 WRITE (6,102) (ICELL(I),I=1,LA)
DC 617 I=1,LA
ICELL(I)=IMBOL(13)
CONTINUE
617 WRITE (6,104) (ICELL(I),I=1,LA)
CC 817 I=MINY,MAXY
DC 717 J=MINX,MAXX
ICELL(J)=IMBOL(1)
IF (IX(10.-SQRT(100.-(EF(I,J)-SMALL)/(BIG-SMALL)*100.)))
2 IF (IEF(I,J).EQ.0.) ICCELL(J)=IMBOL(12)

```

```

CC02580
SECC02590
SECC02600
SECC02610
SECC02620
SECC02630
SECC02640
SECC02650
SECC02660
SECC02670
SECC02680
SECC02690
SECC02700
SECC02710
SECC02720
SECC02730
SECC02740
SECC02750
SECC02760
SECC02770
SECC02780
SECC02790
SECC02800
SECC02810
SECC02820
SECC02830
SECC02840
SECC02850
SECC02860
SECC02870
SECC02880
SECC02890
SECC02900
SECC02910
SECC02920
SECC02930
SECC02940
SECC02950
SECC02960
SECC02970
SECC02980
SECC02990
SECC03000
SECC03010
SECC03020
SECC03030
SECC03040
SECC03050

```


717 CCNTINUE
WRITE (6,101) I,(ICELL(J),J=MINX,MAXX)
817 CCNTINUE
RETURN
END

SECO3060
SECO3070
SECO3080
SECO3090
SECO3100

```

SFC03110
SFC031120
SFC031130
SFC031140
SFC031150
SFC031160
SFC031170
SFC031180
SFC031190
SFC03200
SFC03210
SFC03220
SFC03230
SFC03240
SFC03250
SFC03260
SFC03270
SFC03280
SFC03290
SFC03300

```

```

SUBROUTINE PROB (PG,KCUNT,IX,IY)
COMMON CELL(25,25,4,4),EF(25,25),PDSX(10),PCSY(10),
      NSX(4),NSY(4),IDSX(10),IDSY(10),LIM(4),NAT(4),
      MAXX,MINX,MAXY,MINY
101 FORMAT (2X,'AFTER',IX,I2,IX,'PERICDS, PROB GET IS ',F6.4)
      PNOT=1.
      CC 219 I=1,25
      DC 219 J=1,25
      A=0.
      CC 217 K=1,IY
      DC 217 L=1,IX
      A=A+CELL(I,J,K,L)
217 CCNT=CCNT+1
215 PNOT=FNOT-A*(1.-EXP(-EF(I,J)))
      CCNT=CCNT
      PG=PG*PNOT
      PNOT=1.-PG
      WRITE (6,101) KCUNT,PNOT
      RETURN
      END

```


62


```

251 CCNTINUE I=1, INX
CC 701 J=1, IX
INAX(I, J)=MAXO(MINSX, MINO(MAXSX, NSX(J))+IDSX(I))
701 CCNTINUE
CC 702 I=1, INY
CC 702 J=1, IY
INAY(I, J)=MAXO(MINSY, MINO(MAXSY, NSY(J))+IDSY(I))
702 CCNTINUE
CC 710 I=MINY, MAXY
CC 710 J=MINX, MAXX
CC 710 I=MINX, MAXX
CC 710 I=MINX, MAXX
CC 705 N=1, IX
IF (INAX(I, INX, IIX).EQ.NSX(N)) GC TC 706
705 CCNTINUE
706 CC 710 I=1, INY
CC 710 I=1, IY
CC 707 M=1, IY
IF (INAY(I, INY, IYY).EQ.NSY(M)) GC TC 708
707 CCNTINUE
708 CELL(I, J, M, N)=CELL(I, J, M, N)+TCELL(I, J, IY, IIX)*
PDSY(IINY)*PDSX(IINX)
710 CCNTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

CC042230
EECC042240
SSSECC042250
SSSECC042260
SSSECC042270
SSSECC042280
SSSECC042290
SSSECC042300
SSSECC042310
SSSECC042320
SSSECC042330
SSSECC042340
SSSECC042350
SSSECC042360
SSSECC042370
SSSECC042380
SSSECC042390
SSSECC042400
SSSECC042410
SSSECC042420
SSSECC042430
SSSECC042440
SSSECC042450
SSSECC042460
SSSECC042470

```

LIST OF REFERENCES

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2. Daniel H. Wagner, Associates, Memorandum Report, Optimal and Near Optimal Search for a Target with Multiple Scenario Markovian, Constrained Markovian or Geometric Memory Motion in Discrete Time and Space, by S.S. Brown 14 June 1977.

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